San Francisco, Saturday, May 30, 1874.

VOLUME II.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST

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TERMS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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EVAL NOTICE,—Under no circumstance will any advented in these columns. Notices coming from a unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in

THE VOICE OF THE POOR.

BY "SPERANZA"—(LADY WILDE.)

Was sorrow ever like to our sorrow?

Will our night never change into a morrow Of joy and love? A deadly gloom is on us, waking, sleeping,

Like the darkness at nontide That fell upon the pallid mother, weeping By the Crucified.

Before us die our brothers of starvation ; Around are cries of famine and despair Where is hope for us, or comfort, or salvation

Where—O! where?
If the angels ever hearken, downward bending.

They are weeping, we are sure, At the litanies of human grouns ascending From the crush'd hearts of the poor.

When the human rests in love upon the human, All grief is light :

But who bends one kind glance to illumine

The air around is ringing with their laughter-God has only made the rich to smile;

But we-in our rags, and want, and woe

And the laughter seems but uttered to deride us, When, O | when

Will fall the frozen harriers that divide us From other men?

Will ignorance for ever thus enslave us, Will misery for ever lay us low? All are eager with their insults; but to save us

None, none, we know. We never knew a childhood's mirth and gladness,

Nor the proud heart of youth free and brave; O, a deathlike dream of wretchedness and sadnes Is life's weary journey to the grave Day by day we lower sink and lower

Till the godlike soul within
Falls crushed beneath the fearful demon power Of poverty and sin.

So we toil on, on with fever burning In heart and brain.

So we toil on, and through bitter scorning, Want, woe, and pain.

We dare not raise our eyes to the blue Heaven We dare not breathe the fresh air God has given

We must toil though the light of life is burning, O, how dim ! We must to you our sick-bed feebly turni

Our eves to Him. Who alone can hear the pale lip faintly saying

While the paler hands uplifted and the praying, "Lord, grant us Death!"

LEONARD FAGADLY Was drowned in Crooked creek, near Gray's Bay, opposite Astoria, May

THE Oakland school ma'ams petition for an increase of salary on account of the depreciation of the city scrip.

THE African M. E. Church Conference, which has been in session in Sacramento for a week past, closed its labors yesterday.

MANY Salt Lake Mormons are joining the Order of Enoch and surrendering all their property to the church. The rich ones hold back,

The pasture in the northern counties is now excellent, and the sheep, which suffered much during the rigorous Winter, are beginning to

THE Eureka Sentinel reports that a dead Shoshone was recently cremated at Robert's creek, according to the long established custom of the

Bullion from the Tintic mills is arriving daily in Salt Lake City, and business in the mines is said to be booming. Last season this district produced \$250,000 of bullion, and this year the product will be more than doubled. Anorhen ledge of cinnabar has been discov-red in Camp Floyd District, Utah. It is claimed

to assay from 20 to 75 per cent.

IRISH NEWS.

THE NATIONVL BOARD.—The report of the Treasury Commission has been placed in the hands of the National Board. If it receives their sanction it will be immediately put in operation. It proposed a net reduction of the Irish National Education vote of £19,000. The reduction is to be obtained by abolishing the commission of 2 per cent. allowed to teachers on the sale of books, by abolishing certain free grants, and by closing the model farms throughout the country. The salaries of the officials are to be increased in the aggregate by the annual sum of £2,858, £1,900 of which goes to the inspectors, and the balance to high officials in the office.

In consequence of the serious illness of Lady

In consequence of the serious illness of Lady Montague, Lord R. Montague is obliged to take her ladyship abroad for a time. On the Motion of Mr. A. Moore, leave was accordingly given to Lord R. Montague to absent himself from the House for a period of two months if necessary. Since his election for Westmeath this hon, member her been very entire in several matters of

lagher, Donohue, Garvey, Keatinge and Mark-ham. The meeting felt fully impressed with the

advantages likely to arise from consolidating the organization of the county. THE Kilrush Gas Company has lowered the price of gas to consumers to 10s. per 1,000 cubic

eet, from 11s. 8d. Mr. Downing has represented petitions to Parliament in favor of Sunday closing from the Guardians of Kenturk Union, Skull Union, Mitchelstown Union, Fermoy Union, and from sev-eral Guardians of the Cork Union; also from the Town Commissioners of Queenstown. From Skull Board; "That part of the Church surplus be applied to the reduction of the poor rate." From the same; "That an absentee tax be im-

THE " Irish Times" hints at the probability of the Government converting the Dublin Exhibi-tion Palace into a great central Museum of Sci-ence and Art like that of South Kensington, but on a moderate scale.

on a moderate scale.

A reward of £100 has been offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person, or persons, who, on the night of the 2d or morning of the 3d of April, cut off the tails of thirty calves which were grazing on he lands of J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P., of Timony Park, Roscrea.

Six two-story houses on Townhall street, En-niskillen, were destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, 24th ult. Two of them were occupied as clothing stores and one as a butchers shop. Most of the furniture and stock was saved, but

in a partly damaged condition. AT a recent meeting of the Town Commissioners of Newbridge allusion was made to a report that the town was in an unhealthy condition. Dr. Tyrre and the Town inspector both stated that the town was in a most healthy and cleanly state.

votes of the board were given for him.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Irish Turf Grand Stand, Mr. J. A. Cassidy, of Monasterevan, was duly elected member of the Club in the place of Lord Claremont, who has resigned.

The Athlone election has been decided by the Dublin of London Lond

THE Dublin grocers' clerks are agitating for Sunday closing.

THE Central News Dublin Correspondent telegraphs that the statement as to her Majesty having accepted an invitation to visit Ireland has not the slightest foundation. THE North Tipperary National teachers' Association have forwarded memorials of their

grievances for adoption to the Nanagh, Roserea, Templemore and Thurles Board of Guardians.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. M'Hale, has written to the Earl of Derby asking for an investigation of the distress prevailing in the west of Ireland. He also urges the granting of Home Rule to Ireland which, he contends, would relieve the English Legislature, and give justice to Ireland.

AMAN passed Jeremiah Dipage has died at

A MAN named Jeremiah Dineen has died at Macroam from the effects of a beating he received on the night of the last fair held in that town. At an inquest held an open verdict was retured. No arrest has taken place in connection with the

ON Saturday, April 19th, the journeymen bakers of Castlebar struck for a higher rate of wages. The men resumed work on Monday following, all the employers except two agreeing to give them the increase which they demanded.

THE "Cork Examiner" of May 5th, says:— It is understood that the Judicature Bill for Ire House for a period of two months in Recessary. Since his election for Westmeath this hon, member has been very active in several matters of importance, and his constituents will doubtless sympathise with him in his trouble and anxiety.

On Friday evening, the 28th inst. Captain Harman arrived in Boyle from Sligo, looking ing exceedingly well, considering his recent severe illness. He walked from the train into the waiting room, and after ten minutes rest proceeded to Rockingham.

An effort is to be made to place a fair proportion of Irishmen on the Indian Revenue Committee, as its re-appointment is contemplated. To Mr. McCarthy this task has been assigned, and he will probably move the nomination of Mr. Dunbar, the New Ross representative.

Thomas Joseph Walker, Esq., Tykillen, has

It is understood that the Judicature Bill for Ireland, to be introduced on next Thursday by Lord Cairns, will contain provisions seriously modifying the present mode of precedure in Irish law courts. The main objects will be the consolidation, with a view to efficiency and the extensive fusion of law and equity, the abolition of sineeure offices, and the creation of one general office from which all writs and other processes shall be issued, and judgments be marked. The simplification of the process of appeal and will also be aimed at, and a much-needed reform achieved in the equalization of the terms, by which long vacation, which was heretofore a source of great abuse, will be brought within reasonable limits.

Mr. John Cusern, of Cork, son of S. O'Hea

THE REV. ROBERT O'Keeffe. P.P. Callan, has been made a J.P. of Wexford.

THE Dublin Corporation have withdrawn the Bill which was to have been presented to Parliament to enable the Corporation to purchase the works of the Alliance Gas Company. This step was taken in consequence of the advice of eminent conusel that the bill was defective.

It is contemplated in the new statue for the government of Dublin University to throw open all the fellowships to persons of all denominations.

THE REV. Robert O'Keeffe, P.P., Callan, has

THE Dublin Court of Common Pleas have The Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, P.P., Callan, has taken an action against Mr. Patrick Cody, J.P., for libel, alleged to have been contained in a circular issued by the Committee of the Callan National Schools, imputing to plaintiff that he had obtained the appointment as manager of the schools by false representations.

The quarterly meeting of the Ennis National Teachers' Association was held on the 17th of April. There were present—Messrs. Brady, Considine, Hunt, O'Brien, Masters, Green, Gallawher. Donohue. Garvey. Kestinge and Mark-claimed county.

claimed county.

SIR G. WOOLSEY will visit Dublin shortly.

At the Newport sessions in a case between Mr. Spaight and Mr. Twiss for illegal Ishing, Mr. Twiss produced his patent of 1866, and the court decided that they had no jurisdiction.

Mr. O'Sullivan obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the better administration of Justice at Petty Sessions Courts in Ireland.

in Ireland.

MR. P. J. SMYTH, M.P. is ill of er sipel THE waters have fallen so low that the Shan-non might have been crossed on foot on the 3d above the Lax Weir.

THE sub-constables belong to the Be station, near Nenagh, sent in their resignation. They emigrated for Canada.

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The "Irish Times" of the 23d April, says:

"The total abolition of the sugar duties may indirectly produce an important effect upon Irish manufacture. The sugar beet grows splendidly in this country, and the manufacture of sugar from the root is comparatively easy. Hitherto, those who attempted to manufacture beet sugar have complained of the trouble and annoyance caused by the supervision of Excise officers. There is no reason, save apathy or dislike to engage in novel enterprise, to prevent Ireland from becoming as great a producer of beet sugar as France or Belgium is. Some time since we noticed the formation of a beet root sugar company, but we have not had any report of active operations. As the present is the season for sowing the Cicilian beet, preparations should be made at once if any result is to be expected this year."

VICTOR COHEN, a Swiss travelling jewler, was on the 25th April committed for trial at Dublin

Ar a late hour on Saturnay night, April 17th, a fire broke out in Mr Sheridan's bake-house, Trim. Through the exertions of the Constabulary and the Company of the 94th Regiment, stationed in that town, the finness were after some time got under. some time got under.

THERE are now eleven extra policemen in county Wexford, and these men the county feeds clothes, and pays at the cost of £1,000 a year. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease cattle is reported from Knockroe, near Lin

EASTERN NEWS.

Amone the articles reported by the Ways and Means Committee to be admitted duty free, are grain bags manufactured in the United States when exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign produces.

THE following named Post Office changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Postmasters appointed.—Azro D. Dyke, at Farmington, San Joaquin County, Cal. Henry C. Collum, at St. Thomas, Lincoln County, Nev. Thomas H. McLain, at Big Prairie, Lane County, Or, Thomas R. Blair, at Elk Horn, Polk County, Or, Julius Dickens, at Steilacoon City, Pierce County, Washington Territory. Names changed.—Dodgeville, Sonoma, Cal., to Pine Flat.

of Philadelphia publish the following statement:

Bids will be received for the Art Gallery building, to cost \$1,500,000. The State appropriates \$2,000,000 of this sum, and the city of Philadelphia \$500,000. The Conservatory Hall will be immediately erected, at a cost of \$200,-000, provided for by the city by appropriation. The Machine Hall will be commenced some months hence, at a cost of \$800,000, provided for by a Philadelphia appropriation. It will cover ten acres. The main Exposition building will be erected as soon as the plans are completed, at a cost of \$2,000,000. It will cover twenty acres, and is nearly provided for by subscriptions to the stock. The Agricultural Hall will cost \$250,000. The grading, draining, water, railroad connections, etc., will cost \$500,000; contingencies, say \$875,000. Total, \$6,125,000.

acres, and is nearly provided for by subscriptions to the stock. The Agricultural Hall will cost \$250,000. The grading, draining, water, railroad connections, etc., will cost \$500,000; contingencies, say \$875,000. Total, \$6,125,000.

At a meeting of Pacific Mail Steamship stockholders at New York about 60,000 shares were uncertain tantial and represented. The following ticket for Directors was agreed on: Russel Sage, Rufus Hatch, Francis Alexander, William A. Guion, F. W. Hard, George S. Scott, John Riley, R. S. Burrows, and F. L. Talcott.

The amended Tariff bill provides that all machinery adapted exclusively to the manufacture of ramie, jute, or flax, may be admitted into the United States free of duty for two years from the 1st of July next.

J. T. Mac. Licensing Arms Lieng a pro-like and the Courts of Sage and the Courts of Sage and the United States free of duty for two years from the 1st of July next.

The Bagging-mills at Lima, Ohio, were burned of the Courts of Sage and the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan authorizing the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Courts and the courts of the Courts of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Courts are the first provided to the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Courts are the first provided to the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Courts and the courts of the purchase of the purchase

REPRESENTATIVE Houghton introduced a bill authorizing the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Commercial Land Company for the purchase of all such harbor privileges, landing ground, beach property, and lands adjoining the harbor of Pago-Pago, on the Island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group of Polynesian Islands of the South Pacific Ucean, for the establishment of a naval and coal station.

THE New York stage drivers struck on the 25th for an advance from \$2 50 to \$3 per day. Broadway was stageless during the day.

THE New York French Revolutionary Society and sections of the Internationalists had made preparations to give a reception on Friday evening to Henri Rochefort.

evening to Henri Rochefort.

NEARLY the entire business portion of the city of Independence, Iowa, was burned on the 25th. Over forty of the best business houses with several residences were destroyed. Loss not stated, but it can hardly fall short of \$400,000. Over 4,000 immigrants landed in New York on Monday. The current is setting in from Italy very strong. Thousands of laboring Italians lare seeking employment at \$1.75 for ten hours.

SPECIAL engagements for the European steamer, up to last Tuesday evening in New York, footed up \$5,000,000 in gold com.

The Appropriation Committee have agreed to ecommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for

Mare Island.
Guron and F. L. Talcot will replace Stebbins and Bradbury in the new Pacific Mail Board, Hatch remaining Managing Director.

The Faculty have suspended 100 students at Bowdoin College Brunswick for refusing to actilities.

drill.

The "Swatara," which is to carry the scientific party to the South Pacific Ocean, to witness the transit of Venus, December 8th, is in full readiness. Twenty six acientists are expected from Washington, with instruments, in a few days. The ship will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard with two hundred persons on board. The company is to be divided into five parties, to be landed at Croset's Island, Hergeulan or Desolation Island, Hobart Town, in Tasmania (formerly Van Disman's Land), New Zealand, and Chatham Islands. Here the "Swatara" is to remain until after the observation. The vessel has stores for an eighteen months' voyage. The instruments are being tested in Washington, and are mostly new and very elaborate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-President Thiers on the 24th received a deputation from the Department of Gironde. In reply to their address he said the monarchy which he was overthrown for not establishing was impossible. A conservative Republic alone could reorganize and pacify France. He hoped that after its recent experience the Assembly would admit the necessity of making the country the soverign arbitrator. That if it persisted in sitting, while powerless to attain any definite result, it would exceed the bounds of reason. The majority had lost the last means and the right to govern. He therefore expected a dissolution, which would rehabilitate the Assembly in the eyes of the Nation. Their actions would be less wise and moderate the longer dissolution was delayed.

An election to fill a vacant seat in the Assem-Ex-Presipent Thiers on the 24th received a

Flat.

Site changed.—Tacoma, Pierce County, W.
T., to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Hailroad. Offices discontinued.—Dover, Merced County, Cal.

Montezuma, Nye County, Nev. Tygh Valley, Wasco County, Or. Freeport, Cowlitz County, W.T. Grand Mound, Thurston County, W.T.

THE International Centennial Committee of Philadelphia publish the following statement:

Bids will be received for the Art Gallery building, to cost \$1,500,000. The State appropriates \$2,000,000 of this sum, and the city of priates \$2,000,000 of this sum, and the city of priates \$2,000,000 of this sum, and the city of princes Alace. of England, wife of Prince

PRINCESS ALICE, of England, wife of Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

THE Pope is suffering from fever, the result of a cold, and receptions at the Vatican are consequently suspended.

GENERAL CONCHA is concentrating his forces for an attack on the Carlists in Estella and vi-

BOYCE ALLAN, one of the firm owning the Allan line of steamers, is dead.

DIPLOMATIC relations between Spain and Mexico were resumed, by the presentation to Serrano of the credentials of General Coronas as

THE Republican candidate for the Assembly, in the Department of Nievre, will contest the seat of Burgemy, the Bonapartist, declared elected.

seat of Burgemy, the Bonaparist, declared elected.

The Cuban Government makes America virtually bear the expenses of the war by charging additional customs, duties, and a tax of ten per cent on the profit's which foreign shippers must pay. A tax is also levied on exports, which consumers abroad pay.

SEVERAL Madrid newspapers accuse Mr. Cushing, the American Minister of attending a banquet given by an opposition deputation, including Figueras and Castellar. The editors suggests that Mr. Cushing must be ignorant of European diplomatic usages as well as the significance of certain names.

European diplomatic usages as well as the significance of certain names.

A stone building on Durane's plantation near Havana was destroyed by a whirlwind on the 25th. Five laborers were killed and twenty wounded by the falling walls, all belonging to the chain-gang employed on the building.

The political situation continues to be the leading theme in all circles at Paris. The new Ministry has been nicknamed. "The Ministry of the Impossible Programme." The Bonapartists are active and are increasing in numbers and influence.

DEMONSTRATIONS sympathising with the locked-out agricultural laborers were held at Hyde Park and on Clerkenwell Green on the 4th inst., at each of which, resolutions were adopted con-demning the action of the farmers and at the former meeting the nationalisation of the land was declared to be the only remedy.

The Banbury laborers have already subscribed nearly £100, to support their brethren in the lock-out districts, Migration and emigration agents are very busy amongst the locked-out

men.

The Paris correspondent of the "Independance Belge" writes that M. Rochefort has informed one of his friends that he will take up his residence in London, and recommence there the publication of the "Lanterne",

On the 4th inst. twenty-three cottages in the village of Radwinter, Essex, were burnt to the ground the occupants in most cases losing all they possessed.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30, 1874.

THE PEASANT GIRLS.

The Peasant Girl of merry France Beneath her trellised vine, Watches the signal for the dance-The broad, red sun's decline. Tis there—and forth she flies with glee To join the circling band, Vhilst mirthful sounds of mi

no's banks beside, d at eventided at eventidelocks; and to the sky
ses of liquid light,
and bid her lyre outsi
and so bright?"

Look up

The Peasant Girl of England, see, With lip of rosy dye, Beneath her sheltering cottage tree Smile on each passer by. the looks on fields of yellow grain Inhales the bean-flower's scent, And seems, amid the fertile plain,

The Peasant Girl of Scotland goes Across her Highland hill. With cheek that emulates the rose, And voice the skylark's thrill, it. Her tartan plate the folds around of A many colored vestiles ried to Type if what varied joys have found
of A hone in her kind breast.

The Persont Girl of Ireland, she Bearing white wreaths what can it be Invites her thus to roam? Her eye has not the joyous ray Should to her years belong And as she wends her languid way,

O ! soon upon the step and glance Grief does the work of age ; And it has been her hapless chance To open that dark page. The happy harvest-home was o'er, The fierce tithe-gatherer came ; And her young lover, in his gore. Fell by a murderous aim.

Then well may youth's bright glance be gone For ever from that eye, And soon will sisters weep upon The grave that she kneels by ;

And well may prouder hearts than those That there placed garlands, say— Have Ireland's peasant girls such woes ?-When will they pass away?" UNA.

Bismarck's Daughter.

ing to this paper. one of the most celebrated states, share as would make life desirable enough. No men of the day, has a daughter of a marriageable age, unhappy man could have written the books that whom he loves tendenty, and who has hitherto refused Goldsmith wrote. Is he a philosopher and en-

most colours of the days and extensive of the beauties of the beauties of the beauties of the heatities of instruction and the same peties of both in the days of the beauties of the beauties of the beauties of the days of

An English Tribute to Irish Genius.

The London "Times" of April 4th pays the following tribute to the memory of Oliver Gold-

"It is natural on the 4th of April to dwell on the memory of that writer whose death, just one hundred years ago to day, made sharers in one common and almost overwhelming grief Johnson, Burke and Reynolds, and many an outcast of this great city. It may be well to reflect on all that we, too, even in these days, when each sea son counts its new books by thousands, have lost by the death of an author who, when he had written in the last thirteen years of his life The Citizen of the world," The Vicar of Wakefield, "The Tryteler," The Good Natured Man The Dest ted Village, "She Stoops to Conquer, and Ret diation," yielding to the united pressure of labor, pentry and sorrow, sank into his grave ever poet so trusted before?' One, certainly, of his resources had not been exhausted. His last

illness attacked him as he was painting Reynolds with his pen no less gracefully than Reynolds had rejected him with his pen no less gracefully than Reynolds had rejected him with his pencil. Two nolds had painted him with his pencil. Two thousand pounds was a heavy debt for a writer to owe. Yet if an author who so largly increased 'the public stock of harmless pleasure' could have 'reached a head there's product the public stock of harmless pleasure' could have reached a hand through time to catch the
far-off interest' that was due to him, and that
would have been so cheeffully paid, how trifling
would the debt have appeared! It is not too
much to say that if Goldsmith had been rewarded by the Crown, like Johnson, we might now
have another "Vicar of Wakefield," another
to make room for a less than haif its value, in order
to make room for a less than haif its value, in order
to make room for a less than haif its value, in order
to make room for a less than haif its value, in order
was improvident, no doubt; and the little
was improvident, no doubt; and the little
that he did receive he did not managentaristy. So begains may be expected, group an assure yourself. was improvident, no doubt, and the little that he did receive he did not manage wisely like the Man in Black, he was perfectly instructed in the art of giving away thousands before he was taught the more necessary qualifications of getting a farthing to But his improvidence doubtless was due not only to the training of his childhood and of his own matural temperament, but also to the uncertainty with which, when he had once learned how to earn money, money came in... Had he had either the fixed income of a pension on which to count, or, far better, the certainty of pay which attends a man of any literary power at the present day, his mind would not have lost its balance every his mind would not have lost its balance every time he had ten guineas in his pocket. Had there only been some Thrale to have taken him, as the great brewer took Johnson when in his state of despondency, some one who would provide for him prudence, as the Thrales provided cheerfulness for Johnson, how lengthened might have been his life—how different its decline and end! Is your mind at ease? asked his physicians down two before his death. No, it is ciau, a day or two before his death. 'No, it is Irish n.t.' was Goldsmith's answer. He never spoke again. What a different end in this chamber in Brick-court from that to which he had, four or five years earlier, looked forward in his 'Sweet than

"And as a hare whom hounds and horns pursue Pants to the place from whence at first he flew, I still had hopes, my long verations past, Here to return—and die at home at last." Bismarck has been very ill for some weeks, and this time his complaint seems to be scrious indeed. When at the Congress of Vienna, one day, Metternich was announced to be indispose. Tallyrand very pertinently asked: "What motive can Monsieur le Prince have for being ill?" In the present instance the great man's: "indisposition" is admitted on all hands to be real not shammed. Broom his sick bouch ha has been addressing pevilah remonstrances to the German Parliament for venturing to think twice before resigning all future control over the military expenditure. Altogether the great chancellor is in a very bad way, and if a Berlin and die at home at last."

"Sad, though, was Golsmith's end; sad, too, many a scene in his life; yet we must not forward in still young and topes still fresh and high, ever casts before itself. In a letter Mr. Foster quotes in his interesting "Life of Goldsmith," we read? 'His debts rendered him at times so very melancholy and dejected that I am sure he felt himself, at least the last year of his life, a very unhappy man. 'Weldoubt, however, if, till his health began to fail him, he had not, we cannot say, his fair share of happiness the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' might have fairly claimed? "-but, at all events, such a share as would make life desirable enough. No whom he loves tenderly, and who has hitherto requed all the proposals made to her by some of the most differences in the cause, "some her father spoke to her on the subject of her "inaccessible," and, suggesting a secret attachment as the cause, "told her but to make he man she loved, and he, being wealthy and powerful enough, would soon be able to make him in rank equal to his daughter. The young lady, with tears in her eyes, tells him that her "preferment," is a poor licutemant in the army. The father sends for the young man and tells him to his great surprise that, notwithstanding the difference in rank, he would not object to his daughter's choice. To this the young officer replies, "I thank you for your great kindness, but still this union is limpossible. I beelong to an old Cattotio family. I cannot marry the daughter of the man whom I sayseff cannot help looking upon as such." The father having communicated this to the disconsolate young lady, she replies: "He is to noble-minded to abjure his faith. I shall not claim this sacrifice of him, but if his sales for it, I shall join his Church to make our union possible." This is how the matter stands now. According to the Berlin peper, this transaction has greatly affected the mind of "one of the matter stands now. According to the Berlin peper, this transaction has greatly affected the mind of "one of the matter stands now. According to the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were on and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were on and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancellor were one and the same person and the chancel

to march up Bury street to the house of a relative, where he found sheller from the fury of the crowd.

In Austin, Nevada, the boys enjoy the privilege of swimming in the reservoir which supplies the town with drinking water; and, aluding to the fact, the Reveille very complacently observes; with all the selves. Goldenith, then to a mind that was spired with a wonerful power of analyzing appreciable extent."

wonderful degree was worthy of analysis. There have been, no doubt, equally clever artists and equally good subjects. Scarcely ever have so clever an artist and so good a subject been joined in one. In a literary point of view we might apply to him his own line and say of him, as he said of the parish minister in his 'Deserted Village'—

'Even his failings lean'd to virtue's side.'

If any of our readers desire to keep fittingly the centenary of Oliver Goldsmith, let them take down from the book-shelf the old copy of the 'Deserted Village' or the Vicar of Wakefield,' and in the noble characters they find in those charming pages will be seen what manner of man he was whose death made Reynolds lay aside his brush and Burke seek relief in tears.

Stephen White, a native of Rhode Island, was lost overboard May 20th from the schooner 'Openio' while on the way from Victoria to

while on the way from Victoria to

Walla.

- MISCELLANDOUS.

PRACTICAL HATTER,

So bergains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal eximination. The stock embraces every variety, from the FIN-BET HAT to a 26 cent CAP.

EXT HAT to a 26 cent CAP.

EXT HAT to a 26 cent CAP.

When the truth of the wild be a considered and the statement of the control of the

C. DESMOND, . sogstu 5. New Montgomers street, under the Grand Hotel. bakers of Castlebut 13414ml for a higher put

PROSEBUTUS

mergarr Tonich Monthly Irish National Maga-

Monthly Irish National Maca
Monthly Periodical Devoted to Frish National Politics and Literature. Don't have a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and politics future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectation influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, one fettically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish clement in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest mumb.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. The Irish NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Cleveland, Ohio.

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WM. J. BLYTHE,

Band Master 3d Irish Regiment, N. G. C. this week. RESIDENCE -- 283 Stevenson street. -- PLACE OF Business--At P. J. Tannian's, cor. Stevenson and Third Statement from the country promptly attended to.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PICNIC SEASON Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for pic-nics, will do well to visit thes grounds before going snywhere else, as they are this season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further, particulars inquire of WM. JANKE, every dipletween 2 and 3 o'clock, at Smit 'A cigar store, come washington and Kearny sts.

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Vono. 218 Rearny street, between Bush and Sutter and Francisco.

Troubles in England I

From the Dublin Irishmen.

There is no abatement of the ill feeling which There is no abatement of the ill-feeling which reigns in England, between the employers and employed. The laborers who persisted in asking for higher wages still persist. The large farmers who refused them still refuse. Instead, therefore, of a diminution of the quarrel we must rather expect an augmentation of it, as passion comes to increase the irritation and cause all former amenities to drop forgotten. Gradually, day by day, the two classes separate more and more apart, and with the separation comes antagonism, a desire on both sides for victory is made, more intense by the length.

There is no absolement of the ill-feeling which reight in the country of the substrate whe employers and compleyed. The substrate who permissed in such complete wages still permissed the large relations of the country of the countr

An English Liberal Organ on Home Rule. From the London Observer.]

ful one, and we prefer wounding the feelings of a susceptible people to exciting their hopes deturn the whole year into a feeling and the lathe, the hammer, and the usively and stimulating passions which sconer or later we should have sternly to repress. We have never disguised our conviction as to the importance of plain speaking in dealing with remorse, or merely the wantonness that results importance of plain speaking in dealing with this question, and we must still advocate it, even at the risk of incurring Mr. Goldwin Smith's censure on the score of discourtesy. It is particularly incumbent on the Liberals to repudiate all sympathy with the projects of Mr. Butt and his following in the present Parliament, and if the concurrence of both political parties in the vote of the other night has not sufficiently convinced the Home Rulers, we trust that whatever further assurance may be required on the point will be speedily forthcoming. Nothing but harm can come of misunderstanding on such a matter. We cannot use too plain language in order to assure our Irish fellow-countrymen that Ento assure our Irish fellow-countrymen that English Liberals and Conservatives are united, not only now, but permanently, in their resolute determination to refuse Home Rule at all costs and under all pretexts. Mr. Goldwin Smith, it would seem, is only prepared to grant Home Rule "with a difference," and with a difference which is fatal to the granting. More ways than one his suggestion comes in fact to this: that because Ireland wants to establish a Federal system as between herself and England, England should therefore divide herself into a numhand should therefore divide herself into a number of federated provinces in order to oblige Ireland. To Mr. Goldwin Smith's scheme for establishing a series of local legislatures, controlled by a supreme Imperial Parliament, there are only two objections—one that England does not want such a reform and the other that Ireland and Ireland is land would not accept it. So far as Treland is concerned we are reduced to the dilemma that what the Irish want we cannot grant, and that what we can grant they will not accept. We cannot give Ireland complete legislative independence or autonomy over all the larger questions affecting the life of nations, and the Home Rule movement was not set on foot we take it to obtain any hing less than this. Even if we were to entrust local matters, such as railway, canal, and gas legislation, as Sir M. Hicks Beach suggested, to local jurisdiction, can we suppose that this is what Ireland really wants, or that the return of fifty Home Rulers to Parliament is only the expression of such a desire. Mr. Goldwin Smith is more Liberal in his definition Goldwin Smith is more Liberal in his definition of the powers of local legislatures, but in as far as his definition is more Liberal it is also more questionable. He would give Ireland Parlia-liamentary jurisdiction over questions "not strictly local in themselves," but of which the local treatment might nevertheless be expedient, and amongst these he would "perhaps include" the subject of public education. We can hardly believe that Mr. Goldwin Smith seriously proposes to hand over this complicated question to the decision of a people who are more bitterly and hopelessly divided on that subject than on any other—to throw this bone of contention to be fought over by three of the Trish provinces the decision of a people who are more bitterly and hopelessly divided on that subject than on any other—to throw this bone of contention to be fought over by three of the Irish provinces against the fourth. If he is willing to advocate the experiment, few responsible statesmen would be found with sufficient lightness of heart to try it in sober carnest.

Election Effects, HUC

The Belfast "Weekly Examiner" contains the following reflections on the results of the Tory Elections :

The results of the late Parliamentary election

ing to a long spree, whether to kill remorse or intensify qualification, is not healthy. Should all the workshops in Glasgow have suffered in the same degree from the effects of the election as the one in which the drowsy delin-We have refused Home Rule to the Irish, bluntly, flatly, once for all, and if to do this in unmistakable language is to act discourteously, we must plead guilty to the charge. But it is our consolation that there are duties paramount to that of politeness, and that justice is one of them. A brusque refusal is better than a doubt-

Home Rule in Drogheda.

from unexpected success? Who can tell?

At a meeting of the Home Rulers of Drogheda the following letter was read, amid great applause

"The Irish Home Rule League Offices, 38, Lower Seckville Street,

Dublin, 27th April. "DEAR SIR .- I am afraid it will be difficult to "Dear Sir,—I am afraid it will be difficult to find, on such a short notice, any speaker to go down from here for your meeting to-night, as well as engaged privately. I am sorry for this, for the gallant struggle and victory of the Drogheda Home Rulers at the general election entitles them to sympathy and honor from all who have the cause of our country at heart. I trust the vexatious petition will fall. In Dr. O'Leary, Drogheda has got a parliamentary representa-Drogheda has got a parliamentary representative—a man in thorough accord with the patri otic sentiment of the great bulk of the people of Drogheds and Ireland—aman, too, of an hon-orable, upright, generous spirit, and of courteous manners, upon whom you may depend for faithful and fearless service. If we can, by means of the League Organization, obtain the registration of all ratepayers rated up to the legal standard for the franchise, we might hope to see the election of Home Rulers in almost to see the election of frome huners in almost every constituency in Ireland, and in most by so great majorities that it would be vain for our opponents to attempt petitioning against them. Had we in Ireland as widely distributed voting powers as there is in England. I believe we should have over eighty Home Rulers returned to Parliament. I think the vast majority of those entitled by rating to be on the roll of voters, and kept off the roll, are Home Rulers. I ers, and kept off the roll, are Home Rulers. I hope the League will be able to do good service in the matter of increasing the number of electors. If the population generally will take up the scheme of the National Roll, with no pressure upon the people's means, a fund may be raised to give valuable assistance to the League for such good work, and besides the array of Irishmen protesting against foreign rule, and demanding back our Irish Parliament, will thereby be made openly before the world, safely and effectively. My friend Mr. Bolton will kindly deliver this, and perhaps he will also give you his good advice for the purpose of the meeting.—In haste, yours sincerely, and aste, yours sincerely, our

JOHN MARTIN. "To Mr. Henry Smith, Secretary.

Business Directory.

We have compiled the following Business Direcory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalier, each enstomer may rest assured o orteous treatment and good value :

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Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomer, dission streets. Belmont Park, William Janke.

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M. F. Walsh, 905-2 Market street, corner Fifth.

Thos Healy, 877 Mission street, near Third,

Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504

John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

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Bons and Stationers.

John W. McOl. re. 382 Bowery, New York city.

John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

Banking.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N. E corner

Montgomery and Market streets.

Bass and Stram Fitters.

Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First

street.

Street.
Dixon Bros. Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomer Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th. CUTLEBY.

M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Steven son street.

Creams and Tobacco.

B. Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell!

American Ex harge cigar stand, bansome street.

Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.

Gordon & Burke, 863 Market street.

OMMESSION MERCHANTS.

D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets. J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drum McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, ind Washington.

Peliet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

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DRUG STORES, blod enois it for dollar the streets.

Dr. E. J. Priug, N. W. corner, Howard and Fourth streets. Dr S H Roberts, 142% Fourth street, near Howard. Green & Bigley, cureks Mills, 210 Secremente street

ENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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PROCEEDIS AND PROVISIONS, 21
P. Helly, N. E. cor. Fourth, and Minna streets, 1
P. Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N. E. cor. Twestan and Folsom streets, 2
P. M. Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street John J Beardon, oor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard. PCF Flynn & Son, oor Howard and Eighth streets.

HATTERS, C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street. Horse Shoess, Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and econd. Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second Street. Manhattan Honge, 704 and 707 Fro. t street, bet Pacific and Broadway.

South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near

P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.

M Whalling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Glay st.

R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

Manical, Marin county, Cal.

Manical Joint Deboard 199 does had be
Paul M Brenan, 121, Montgomery, street.

Dr J D Callaghan, 857 Folson Street,
Dr J Doherty, 519 Sacramento st., cor Leidesdorff,
X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada. Munchant lations, on Versyothos to law to John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand

N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie)

MILLINERS.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

B. O'Beilly, cor Fith and Market streets.

D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.

Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

Miscellaneous.

Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sac-

Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom, O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Stea San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.

California Bleaching Sdap, Hall & Wagner, Fact or, Folsom and 16th streets. Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C. Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second

NOTARIES PUBLIC. H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

Giant Powder Co. 210 Front street.

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John H Carmany & Co. 409 Washington street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Co. 505 Clay street.

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Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortand Streets, New York. I .m. of tot issificate types. Stoves and Tinware, J. M. Bryan, 130 3c street.

Teas, Corres and Sprops, 112 below 1911 Geo T Hanly & Co. 928 Market street....

UNDERTAKERS.
James McGlin, 717 Market street, statis later countries.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street, page 1888.
Wings and Liquons.
San Francisco Haff and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Barbier and Barrett, 903% Murket street.

Barbier and Barrett, 903% Murket street.

P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.

P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.

P J Tannian, 24 Third street.

Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and

Pavis. State Vd woods you had not be a second Yate's Branch Saloon, oor Thirds and Market streets. Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street. Michael Byan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and How-

J H Dougherty & Co. 515 California street 1149 a A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets, Jas Irwin, Merchante' Exchange, California St. Campbell & Ayers, 312 and 324 Samsons streets

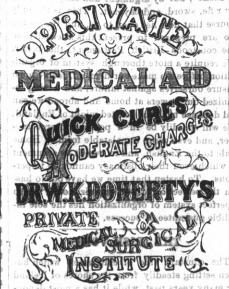
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DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully testored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. DOHERTY Dear Sir: I feel my, health so, fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago. I arrived in this city from the East about one year and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the bost, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost hearly all hope and a considerable sum of more.

aum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has een for years. In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunat

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, it would be any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me! (I keep a store in this city.) My experience units and any dollars. I would also add the the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of whe preparations advertised as infallible curse for connormers, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

San Francisco, June 18th, 1864.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of L. S. J. 1864. has: A. S. GOULD, Notary Public. orn-to Certificate of Most Ren

A desire to be neft suffering humanity, and a feeling f gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years, I had been at ficted with that fearful disease known as "Spermator-rhoss" of Semmal (weakness, tha result of self-abuse, but till 1855 axperienced, but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Semmal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptome, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind. too was affected to apply most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain; the head, dimness of vision; nervousness and general debility. My mind, ho, was affected to each an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were donfased and spirits depressed. It was average to society, had evil forehodings and self-district, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1868, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and speut, several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTYS card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged, mothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his ree for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and my, after five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles; and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afficient. I subscribed myself.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this lift day of January, A. D. 1864.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME RULE.

In another column will be read an article from the London Observer, an English Liberal organ, on Home Rule. Of course the English journal pronounces Home Rule an absurd and impossible scheme-cela va sans dire-and equally of course it condemns it without argument, and without pretence of trial, merely because it would be a concession to Ireland. In this it only echoes the decision of Parliament, and presumably, the opinion of the British public. The utterances of this Liberal organ, though laid down so authoritatively as to be positively offensive, support the position which we have all along assumed regarding the movement which it professes to discuss. From the first we said that Home Rule would meet with as keen an opposition from every political creed of Englishmen as could be evoked by a downright proposal to liberate Ireland in toto. As a matter of fact the changes embraced in the Home Rule programme are moderate in the extreme, and even according to English views, strictly constitutional. But Parliament will not give itself the trouble to examine into the merits or demerits of the case. It assumes the position, which circum-tances have given it, of an irresponsible legislator, and dictatorially refuses to argue the case, assuming that, because Ireland asks for it, England should not grant it. This was to be expected, and in truth the refusal to entertain the modest proposition should rather be a matter of congratulation to patriotic Irishmen than otherwise. It would have been probable that many would have been, at least for s long time, contented with the nominal concess sion, and would have cheerfully subscribed to the characteristic dogma of the Home Rulers which professes their undying loyalty to the Imperial Crown and "Her Most Gracious Majesty." Whether it would not have been sounder policy for the English Government to concede the first demand of the Home Rulers is another question. It would probably have averted for a considerable, if not an indefinite period, what will prove to their party a very evil day; and might have done much to assuage the just resentment of Ireland. It is for this reason that we should rather be thankful that British obstinacy and shortsightedness refused to receive the olive branch when they might have accepted it so gracefully. It may be very easy to arrest the first movement of the snow on the mountain top, but the opportunity once neglected it will grow to an irresistible avalanche.

totally inadequate to grapple with the necessities of Ireland. They did not for a moment entertain the great question of Independence and they waived many of the most reasonable demands in deference to overstrained views of expediency. They sought as a favor what was at best but a small installment of our undeniable right, and for the sake of some problematical benefits totally abrogated all the great questions of national existence which are as much an Irish birthright as an English, and whose vitality and importance our most esteemed patriots have attested with their lives' devotion, and have sealed with their blood. While this Home Rule movement was still on trial we kept back many of our opinions on the subject, wishing to give a party who, however insufficiently, were advancing in the cause of Ireland, every opportunity of redeeming their pledges. This they have failed to do after a fair trial-not through any fault of their own, perhaps, but through the unreasoning and unreasonable British obstinacy, which is well reflected in the article referred to above. They have failed, and we congratulate our country on their failure. The most constitutionally disposed Irishman must now perforce acknowledge that nothing can be expected to result from British legislation. On ourselves, and ourselves alone, depends any benefit that can ever accrue to our persecuted country. This once thoroughly understood one great point is gained. It then remains to put ourselves in a position to take what has been so contumaciously refused, and a great deal more. We have it in our power to make the British rue their obstinacy, and we have only to organize that power to obtain all we require. Those who have undertaken to remedy the wrongs of Ireland by constitutional means must acknowledge the futility of their attempt. On every question they brought up they were defeated-not by argument, not by the eloquent rhetoric of the Senate house, but by the brutal force of an overwhelming majority The London Observer well expresses the manner in which all constitutionally proposed demands of Ireland are met in the British Parliament "We have refused," says this most "Liberal" organ, "Home Rule to the Irish, bluntly, flatly.

The demands of the Home Rule party were

mains to be seen if they can refuse our request for independence so bluntly and flatly, when it is backed, not by argument and eloquence, but by rifle, sword, and bayonet. This is the only course that now lies open to us, and the sooner we are prepared to present this alternative to the courteous British Parliament, the better. We require a more thorough system of organization before we make our demand, for we must ensure ourselves against failure, and having organized our powers at home and abroad we can oid defiance to all the boasted might of England. We will speedily be in a position to urge another, and even more unpalatable form of Home Rule to the English, and to urge it by argument to which even their obstinacy cannot be impervious. To hasten that time we have but to has ten the perfection of our organizations; for in a perfect system of organization lies the sole infallible guarantee of success.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The constant tide of emigration which has peen setting steadily from the shores of Ireland for many years past, while it has almost depopplated that country, has raised up in America a very powerful Irish element. This has been ncreasing steadily year by year, and is still inreasing, till it is impossible to predict where it will end. There are Irishmen in every part of the world, but it is to America that the greates number repair, and it is a significant fact that there are more of our countrymen on this continent than Ireland herself contains. Any one who sees and reads the proceedings of St. Patrick's Day throughout the Union can appreciate the vast number of Irish here; and can form an idea of the mighty political influence at their command. If the vote of the Irish population were properly organized and directed, it would andoubtedly hold the balance of power at every election. Without wishing to influence the inlependent politics of this country, we would uggest that charity begins at home, and that it is clearly the duty of our countrymen here while performing their part as citizens in the and of their acoption, to so direct this immense power as to make it subservient in some degree o the best interests of their native land. The Irish have well earned their citizenship in this country. Their swords played no insignificant part in its liberation, they have since rendered valuable service in preserving its integrity, and have earned a record on the annals of American independence which time can never efface. Many of our countrymen have risen to positions of high political trust and importance, some of our wealthiest men, the chief magnates in the land, can still recall their childhood in green Erın, and doubtless wish to see the cloud of misfortune that has so long lowered over her happily dissipated, and it is in the power of the united Irish vote here to convert America from a friendly indifference to an active sympathy. Ere long we will have another Presidential election, and the balanced parties will eagerly court the Irish vote to turn the wavering scale. Hitherto there life been a lack of unanimity at such times which has prevented our influence from being adequately felt. The golden opportunity glides by, and nothing has been done. All this power and influence has been divided and weakened; and the election ed, and the result secured, all question of Ireland's welfare is once more allowed to sink into abeyance. It is a constant habit of politicians to utilize this immense power for their own ends, and by any means they can command. They are ready with any promises or pl-dges that may be demanded of them, knowing full well that their fulfilment will probably never be required. This could all be obviated by a little, very elementary, organization. Once brought o bear on a single focus the Irish vote would be irresistible, and would be in a position to demand its own terms. It is easy to see how this power, without in anywise injuring, or even affecting America, could be made invaluable to the cause of Ireland. Nor is it at all impossible to bring this power efficaciously to bear The German vote has long been a thoroughly organized influence, and may be counted on at the polls almost as a unit. They hold aloof till the proper moment, and cast their weight into that scale which they consider will be most conducive to their own interests. If the Irish acted with the same unity their power would be incalculable. In everything, what we lack is organization. With organization all we wished might long ago have been accomplished, and without it nothing can ever be. It is painful to see a great nation, for even in the land of adoption our numbers and influence entitle us to the name, desiring earnestly the same inestimable blessing, and neutralizing their own efforts by a want of unanimity. By an organization we could make the Irish vote, instead of being the tool of greedy politicians, become a power in the land, an influence which could not be denied, because it would be constantly felt, and susceptible of taking any channel which the exigencie of the times might indicate as most expedient We hope that Irishmen will ponder this matter and give it the prominence in their thoughts which its importance demands. Let us once realize our power in this respect, and we can speedily bring it to bear in whatever quarter is will be most universially beneficial.

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

Last week we urged upon our readers the im perative necessity of organization as the initial step of whatever movement we undertake. We recur to it again as a subject that can never be too fully discussed. It embraces in a single word all that constitutes success and render once for all." Of course they have. We never expected they would do otherwise. But it re-

disastrous similarity. Some insult, some wrong beyond human endurance, one of those acts of national tyranny which is sufficient in itself to turn "the sluggard's blood to flame" operating on the passions of an already aggravated people fires the train; and in a moment they rush to arms, with a few devoted patriots at their head, only to be defeated in detail and adjudged by the victors as rebels. This has happened so often that it is time the sad experience should bear its salutary fruit. It is solely to the want of organization in these risings that their failure is attributable, and in view of all the devoted blood that has been vainly spilled in bygone years, it is absolutely criminal to allow it to continue longer. Disorganized, or unorganized patriotism can rarely hope to prove successful in a protracted struggle with organized tyranny. It s not in the nature of things that it should be. One by one the devoted bands of patriots fling themselves upon the sword, which calmly awaits them, secure in its vantage ground, only to leave their corpses on the path; whereas their united onslaught would dash aside or beat it down in a moment. But the blood of the martyred has not flowed in vain, if it has only taught the survivors a lesson that they will be content to follow. From the failure of previous attempts let as draw the inference that there was somethin wanting in their conduct-some indispensable element of success; and a little reflection will show us that that was organization. Therefore, before any fresh attempt is even inaugurated, before we suffer our minds to dwell on the bless ings of freedom, or before we suffer our hands to stir for their attainment, let us make sure that we will not be met by any fresh disappointment; but taking warning from previous misfortunes, be thoroughly organized. There is nothing of more importance to Irishmen than a system of organization, for it alone holds out to us prospect of success—a prospect, nay, a cerainty. Without it, experience shows us we cannot reasonably expect to attain freedom. By ts aid, common sense and the history of the world unite in assuring us of speedy deliverance We need not here urge upon our countrymer the advantages, national or individual, patriotic or practical, which will accrue from our acknowledged autonomy. They are universally admitted, and, indeed, self-evident. The means for attaining them are little less so-organization and concerted action

AN IRISH REGIMENT

On Wednesday the Third Regiment, Col. Wason, practiced with the rifle at Schuetzen Park, and succeeded in enhancing their already brilliant reputation in that respect. Ireland may well be proud of the nativity of such a body of men, and America may well appreciate their services. In watching their unerring aim, however, and marking with pride and approval their soldierly bearing, we are tempted to murfew such regiments fighting on Irish soil, would speadily demonstrate to the British, beyond the power of controversy, now the Irsh can fight for " Country, Mother Country-"

MISS McMANUS.

Once more, according to our promise, we oring the cree of this estimable and unfortunate ady before our readers. In every aspect her ease is already known to them. They know who she is and who she was. They are acquainted as what Irishman is not, with the acts of more han patriot's devotion which her ever-to-beamented brother performed, and the sacrifices he endured for the good of his country. They are also no strangers to the requital which this heroic conduct met with here, when not even the sanctity of death protected his property from spoliation. Once more, then, do we urge the cause of his ill-used sister, and if we forbear from laying the history of her wrongs before the sympathetic eyes of our Irish population, it is only because every harrowing detail must be already familiar to them. But we will ask them to remember that Miss McManus is still prosecuting the protracted struggle which has been interposed between her and her rightful inheritance, and she is in need of funds to bring it to successful conclusion. All the immunity which wealth can command, or a long security in evil-doing confer, is on the side of her opponents. It was a keen observer of human nature who said-

"In the corrupted currents of this world Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice; And off 'tisseen the wicked prize itself Buys out the law." but let it never be said of Irishmen that they

stood apathetically by and saw this great injustice done.

We have no fear that we will grow wear in urging constantly the plea of the helpless. We believe that our countrymen have an innate love of justice; and in this case that love of justice should be-nay, must be intensified by the intimate connection this injured lady has with one

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, May 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist. SIR-I have just seen my first letter to the NATIONALIST. I notice this fact of purely personal interest merely to let your readers know that there are a few misprints in it, and to warn them that they must expect to find some in nearly all my letters. Indeed, I only wonder there are not a good many more, and I congratulate you on your "reader." I write probably as bad a "hand" as any man living, and certainly a worse one than any I have ever seen : indeed, I write so ill in one sense that I have had many doubts of late whether I write well enough in any sense to warrant me in writing at all. But this is very egotistic sort of talk, and I must try and stop it. There is, to be sure, a kind of metaphysical excuse for it, but I'd be only aggravating my offence by going into that. I may, however, say that talking to people at such a distance seems to a man somewhat like writing what he means to be read after his death. The only misprint absolutely necessary to notice is that of "Russia" for "Prussia," when speaking of the country which now occupies the place in French imagination which was formerly held by " Perfide Albion." I shall end this highly personal preface by entreating your readers to charitably suppose, when at any future time they may find me talking nonsense, that perhaps I may have written something that was ense. This will be very pleasant for me, and highly profitable, as an exercise of Christian virtue, for them.

The chief topics of the week are of a sad and inister sort—ship wrecks and suicides. I shan't say much about the loss of the two packet-boats, s you'll no doubt have all the details long before this reaches you, and the subject is not one particularly in my line; but there is just one spect of it which cannot be without some inerest to your readers. The French Transatlantic Steam Packet Company, at least in its present form, seems doomed. People who have any other choice, and there are few who haven't, will not continue to patronize it. Must all, or nearly all, its goods and passenger traffic find its way, for the time through England? Are there any reasons why some of it should not be directed towards Ireland? None at all, save such as are to be found in English selfishness and French ignorance. My chief motive for alluding to the matter at all is to tell you that my friend, Mr. J. P. Leonard, who has spent so much time and effort (alas, as vet with comparatively little effect) in trying to demonstrate that selfishness and dissipate that ignorance, has resolved to take up the thing with a will. He'll probably treat the subject in the Freeman's Journal or Cork Examiner, possibly in both, as well as in the French papers. I hope the NATIONAL-IST will let its readers know what he may have to say, and that the other Irish-American papers

eminent literateur and un-eminent politician but I did not then know that he was supposed to have cut his throat. The newspapers say nothing about it yet, but it is very freely talked about in society. The same thing is also said of a still more distinguished literary man, and, during the last couple of years of his life, a very prominent politician, M. Saint-Marc Girardin. His death took place about a year ago. I am very much more inclined to believe in the suicide of Bente than of Saint-Mare Girardin. Since we are on the subject of suicides, however, it is no harm to let you have the rumors for just as much as they are worth. I give you a few extracts from a remarkable article in the Gaulois on this subject :- "For some months past a formidable epidemic of suicide has been raging in Paris. Charcoal, the razor and the rope make more havor than typhoid fever or inflammation of the lungs. You can't open a morning paper without finding a list of more or less known people who have put an end to their lives either by flinging themselves out of a fifth story or throwing themselves under the wheels of heavily-laden cart. There is even, as it were, definite system and a sort of legal regularity in the commission of this crime; people of certain rank in life kill themselves in one way. while people of a different position select another way of going out of the world. Even fashion is mixed up in the matter. At the present moment, commercial men kill themselves most generally in a cab, while politicians stab themselves in the heart. [The distinction here is a little vague.] In all ranks of Parisian life there is a kind of general exhaustion (une defaillance generale), a flagging in courage, a renunciation of the struggle of life, a self-abandonment and forgetfulness of family ties. Men and women, the young and the old, appear to b

Look Nearer Home.

Here is a hint to railway officers : The conductors of cars in Constantinople give to every passenger a prize ticket, bearing a number, which recorded on the company's books. A draw. ing takes place monthly, the company having provided a certain number of prizes. The hope of drawing a prize makes the passenger anxious to send in his ticket, and if the returns of the conductor are not equal to the number of re-turned tickets, his dishonesty is easily detected, and he is at once discharged.

So says the S. F. Evening Post, and without wishing to impeach the reliability of its information we cannot help thinking its geography must be a little confused. The system of prize tickets on street cars was introduced in Dublin by Wm. Leadbeater Barrington, general superintendent of the tramways of that city, and, although we cannot positively affirm that the same plan is not in vogue in Constantinople, we will at least make no error in stating that the plan was adopted, not from, but by the Turks, and was first tried in Dublin, where it was found to operate not only as a check on conductors. but also as an inducement for the further patronage of the road-many riding and paying their two-pence for the sole purpose of trying their luck in the monthly lottery. It is a small matter, but-" credit where credit is due."

The Warning to the "Flag of Ireland."

(From the Birmingham "Daily Mail."]

We begin what we have to say about the official "warning" to the "Flag of Ireland" by disclaiming any suspicion of sympathy with the spirit in which that journal is conducted. At the same time we are at one with Mr. O. Lewis and other Irish members of the House of Commons in disapproving of the exceptional treatment to which the press of Ireland is subjected. Leaving, for the moment, the broad question of the justification of Government interference at all, what we particularly object to is the distinction of seditious publications in England and in Ireland. Such a thing as a "warning" to an English journal has not been heard of for many years, yet there are English papers of immense circulation which preach disloyalty week after week in the most extravagant strain. This distinction in the matter of interference cannot be justified on the ground of policy. Nothing rankles in the Irish breast so much as the notion that a license is tolerated in England which is held in restraint by the firm grip of the law in Ireland. However violent the articles in the "Flag of Ireland" may be, they cannot be worse than many which have appeared in some of the English weekly prints, in which the institution of Royalty is held up to systematic abuse and ridicule of the coarsest kind. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander, and if legal interference is justifiable in one part of her Majesty's kingdom it ought to be justifiable in another. These exceptional proceedings provoke the very feelings of hostility they are endeavoring to repress.

We cannot look at the official "warning" by (From the Birmingham " Daily Mail."] deavoring to represe

We cannot look at the official "warning" by itself. We have to regard it in the light of its possible consequences. If a journal, after being warned, persists in the same spirit of disaffection, the only constituent course open to the au-thorities is to supress it. That is a Continental mur that such willing and stalwart arms are not actively engaged in the cause of their native land, and that each well directed bullet has not its billet in some English mercenary's heart. A could say in your paper would not be likely to could say in your paper would not be likely to sway them much.

As to the suicides, there is said to be quite a "run" on them; from the statesman, who has lost his place and his reputation, to the schoolboy who has only failed to get his degree. I told you lately of the death of M. Bent, the contract of the safety of the community. Free criticism of the institutions we live under is one thing; encouragement to every earls of treeson in thing; encouragement to overt acts of treason

> In most parts of the United Kingdom extravagance of published opinion may, in nine cases out of ten, be left to correct itself. The privilege of a free press is too great a boon to be lightly imperilled. Sir Michael Beach finds a justification for the exceptional course adopted towards the "Flag of Ireland" in the fact that its tone is "subversive of good order and good govern-ment," and Dr. Ball thinks it better that the paper should be warned now than that the au-thorities should wait till a stronger procedure becomes necessary. The authorities reserve to themselves the right of deciding what is and what themselves the right of deciding what is and what is not fit to appear in print, and a newspaper may be condemned, suppressed, and ruined by their irresponsible flat. This is a principle which every journalist ought to oppose. If newspapers encourage sedition they deserve to be punished, encourage sedition they deserve to be pualshed but their prosecutor ought not to be their judges and it practically amounts to that when the Go vernment make a complaint and the bench gives utterance to their wishes.

It is a very difficult question to decide how far a newspaper may go in this opposition to consti-tuted authority. We are all to guage the illegal-ity of a thing by our own moral estimate of it. What would this country have been now if a good deal of what was called 'treason' had not been talked and written years ago? We do not put that forward as a justification of anything the "Flag of Ireland in its rich rhetoric of abuse may have said; but it shows that "authority" is not an impartial judge of criticisms levelled against itself. When, therefore, the Government complain of a journal and the Lords Justices "warn" it, looks very much as if the one were playing into the hands of the other. In a country so sensitive to Saxon "interference" as Ireland, there should be no reproach even to as Ireland, there should be no reproach even to the resemblance of arbitrariness. If the journals published seditious language let them be dealt as other offenders are dealt with. We repudiate altogether, either for England or for Ireland, the power of a bench of paid officials to adjudicate upon matters which, if they constitute an offence at all, constitute a criminal offence, and should be tried like all other criminal offences, by jury. oe tried, like all other criminal offences, by jury. of Ireland's most esteemed patriots. We considered the same sort of madness, and rush sevent ally from the complications this plain case has assumed, and we wish to put it in the power of every Irishman to contribute to that result. Hence our reiteration on a topic which we are convinced can never become trite till it is decided, and hence our conviction that Miss Mountained and hence ou The "Flag of Ireland" may have gone too fa

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH

J. J. LANENortonville, Contra Costa Co PETER KERNSSalinas City, Monterey Co
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WILLIAM REDMOND
THOMAS WOGANSilver City, Nev
JOHN L, REIDYMerced City, Merced Co

We have some delinquent subscribers, who, we are convinced, only wait to be reminded. We would urge on all our friends who are in arrears that it is impossible to publish a paper on credit, and that we must rely on their promptitude to meet our heavy expenses. We are anxious to make the Inish Nationalist the best Irish paper in America, and if all our subscrib ers were prompt we should be able to do so. The

res were prompt we should be able to do so. The amounts in each individual case may seem ridiculously small, but collectively they publish the paper.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

Or the percentages. You allow able to do so. The made for the deduction caused by the absence of members without leave, but enough has been shown to enable us to say with safety that the Third Regiment has fairly beaten the First and Second. During the shooting the pavilion was occupied by the ladies and their escorts, and the hours were pleasantly danced away to the the enlivening strains of Blytne's band. Following is the score:

Montgomery Guard—Captain Quinn. Number of men shooting, 77: number of hits, 2.0:

2 men put 3 shots each in the target, 19 put in 2 each, and 6 put in 1 each. Every man hit the target. Percentage, 56.5. Nine holes were put through the bull's-eye. Best string, 834.

Mengher Guard, Co. D - Captain John Egan.

Meagher Guard, Co. D - Captain John Egan. Number of men shooting, 58; number of hits, 103; seventeen men put in 3 shots each, 20 put in 2 shots each, and 12 put in 1 each, Percentage, 59. Best single shot, 1½ inches. Best string, 19.

Meagher Guard, Co. D - Captain John Egan. Number of men shooting, 58; number of hits, 103; seventeen men put in 3 shots each, 20 put in 2 shots each, and 12 put in 1 each, Percentage, 59. Best single shot, 1½ inches. Best string, 19.

McMahon Guard — Captain McMenomy. Number of men firing, 64; 17 men hit 3 times, 33 twice, 13 once, and 1 missed three times. Number of hits, 130. Percentage 67.7.

Wolfe Tone Guard—Captain Leedy, 60 men; 140 hits. Percentage, 77.7.

Emmet Guard—Captain Cleary, 57 men; 109 hits; 19 hit three times; 20 hit twice, and 12 hit once. Percentage, 63.7.

tains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Postage on the Irish Nationalist.

The legal rate of postage on the IRISH NA-TIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States, is 20c. per annum, or 5c. per quarter PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the Postoffice where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JUDGE WHEELER, on Tuesday, made a citizen of Ferdinand Brown.

Another Aeronaut-Mr. McCrellish-is re- Prison. THE Public Schools closed yesterday for the

On Monday the Mechanics' Institute will elect

Trustees. Following are the nominations: A. S. Hallidie, Henry L. 1 avis, A. B. Wells, R. B. Woodward, Geo. Spaulding, James Spear, W. P. Stout.

THE French man-of-war Atalante sailed on Monday morning for France via Tahiti and Montevideo. at which latter port she will exchange Admirals. She will go out of commission when she reaches port.

A NEW locomotive for the North Pacific Coast Railroad has arrived.

THE ship Rosalinda will hereafter make trips

to Puget Sound for lumber. MACHINERY in quantity is being shipped to

Santa Cruz for the Beet Sugar Factory.

Commencing from to-day the steamboat Parthenius will inaugurate opposition trips between this city

Sunday before last. and the towns of Vallejo, Benicia, New York and An-

AT Humboldt Bay the steamer Eastport has

arrived in a disabled con THE annual meeting of the Alumni of the University of California, with its accompanying dinner, will be held at Oakland on the evening of commence

ment day-June 22d. THE Woman's Temperance Alliance holds prayer meetings in the Hall of the Young Men's Chris-

ian Association, daily, at 2 o'clock P. M. THERE was a vertical shock of earthquake Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, accompanied by rumblings. VASQUES arrived in town from Los Angeles on

Wednesday morning, and has been a great centre of attraction During the greater part of Wednesday curiosity-mongers crowded to see him at the rate of four per

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.-The annual plenic of this patriotic organization was held at Belmont, on Sunday, the 24th inst. and was in every respect a splendid success. About two thousand people were com-puted to be present; yet despite the large crowd no indident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. On excursions of this extent people go prepared to endure a certain amount of the annoyance arriving from the unavoidable presence of hoodlumism and intoxication, but at the picnic of the Anights they were agreeably disappointed. All passed off with the most exemplary quietude, and quite a la carte. The various games, etc., evoking as they did a lively competition, were a source of ent, and the liveliness which was everywhere manifested was productive of pleasure without degenerating into roughness. The immense crowd were conveyed to their respective homes, and closed their re collections of the festive scene with the thoughts of a day pleasantly and innocently spent, in the company of an active organization of patriotic Irishmen.

Excellent Practice by Colonel Wason's The Freedom of the Press—Out of Ire-Regiment.

The target practice by the Third Regiment, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, added fresh laurels to those it has worn for so many years. The companies showed well in point of numbers, journals, we must expect to find its officious and the markmanship displayed very forcibly organs among the English journals pointing the and the markmanship displayed very forcibly the results of careful practice and the ambition which the members of the regiment have ever | Telegraph." had to retain the prize which years ago they won with honor and which they seem desirous, of retaining for years to come. The day was most unfavorable for shooting, the wind was blowing a gale, and the weapons used were of the old Springfield muzzle-loading pattern; but in spite of all these disadvantages they achieved a triumphant record, which may with propriety be taken as an indication of what might be done under more auspicious circumstances.

The company showed a marked improvement on last year's shooting, and the results more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. The Montgomery Guard has not lost one 10'a of its old prestige, and target record is one to which the members of that company may point with justifiable pride. The other companies, which were exposed to the full force of the gale, made a gallant showing in the very teeth of the wind. The record given below supplies a very fair idea of the percentages. No allowance has been made for the deduction caused by the absence of

once. Percentage, 63.7.
Shields' Guard—Captain Flanagan, 56 men;
115 hits: 23 hit 3 times: 16 hit twice, and 14 nit once. Percentage, 68. Best string, 2%.
When the Regiment returned to the city the line of march was extended up Pine street to the residence of General Hewston, where the column halted and a salute was given the General in military style.

MADEMOISELLE MARIE AIMEE, and the French troupe at the California, are deservedly a great success and are nightly playing to crowded houses. As might be expected, there is a large French element in the audiences, but every one, including those who do not understand the language of "La Belle France," thoroughly appreciate, the sprightly songs and charming acting of the Opera Bouffe La Fille de Madame Angot had a very seful run, and Les Cent Vierges seems, if possible to hold a still higher place in popular favor. La Grande Duchesse in preparation.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

WM. H. WISWELL, alias Gibson, is under argest at Sacramento charged with bigamy. THE Hibernia Savings and Loan Society has een incorporated in Portland, Oreg Modesto wants a fire engine.

THERE are 126 convicts in the Nevada State

THE "Herald" is the name of a new weekly paper published at Monterey.

Six miles of track has been laid on the Eureka and Palisade Railroad. THE number of Indians fed on the Verde

Reserve, Arizona, May 1st, was 1,363. KENDALL, of Nevada, is announced as an pirant for Stewart's seat as Senator.

Twenty six miners are reported killed Navajo Indians on Sevier river, Utah. A 24-STAMP mill is being erected at the Ameri

can quicksilver mine, Napa county. THE commencement exercises of the Chris tian College at Santa Rosa begin June 4th.

THE next annual commencement at Santa Clara College will take place the 8th of June.

ROWENA GRANICE STEELE, long ago well known in this city, is billed for a lecture on "Shaks-peare" at Modesto.

A VEIN of good coal from three to ten feet thick was discovered in the mine seven miles south of Monterey last week.

A. J. Jamison, late of Sacramento, was drowned in the Tuolumne river on Sunday last, while driving cattle across. THE Napa "Reporter" denounces as "a bare-

faced lie" the statement of the "Register" that the vine-growers favor the Local Option law. THE Governor offers \$2,000 reward for Chavez, Vasquez' Lieutenant, and \$1,000 for the murderers of the Overend family, at San Die-

THE bouquets sent to Vasquez by sympathizing femiles are confiscated by the unfeeling jailer and not permitted to reach the caged

GEORGE M. MARSHALL, formerly of the Vir giuia "Daily Union," but a late resident of Salt Lake City, will be local editor of the new independent paper at Virginia.

THE United States stramer "Shubrick" ved at Coos Bay on the 13th, and took up all the buoys laid down in that harbor last Summer replacing them with new ones.

GEORGE SCHLEMMER, a butcher in the employ of Hays & Fore, of Princeton, Colusa county, was drowned on the 21st in attempting to cross a slough two miles above that town.

WM. GAVIN, residing near Folsom, was killed in the vicinity of that place on the 22d by a lo-comotive. In a drunken condition he had laid down near the track and worked himself on the THE quantity of wool which passed through

[From the Dublin " Irishman."] affront with the abusive language of the pamper-ed menial. Such, for instance, is the "Daily

This ardent and intensely Liberal organ cannot find terms too magniloquent to express its delight, over this example of a regime of pressgovernment it so loudly condemned when other countries were in question. With characteristic insincerity and malice, it suppresses the short notes for which the Irish journal was warned, but we shall act differently—we shall give ex-tracts from its articles which would certainly draw down a summary warning upon it, were the two countries under the same system of Go-

Thus it sets out:

A "warning" has been given to a Dublin newspaper remarkable for its Fenian taint, and, according to the law, this may constitute the first step towards its final suppression. There are natural English prejudices against this mode of dealing with the press, and it is easy to remember the outery of our journalists when, under the Second Empire, the Parisian newspapers were first warned and afterwards extinguished by depre. It was said that the plan adopted by Louis Phillippe was more just; that he prosecuted and punished the writers after a trial, and that the newspaper itself was allowed to live on The same arguments come into play now as regard I reland.

It is very easy to remember the outcry of the English upon seeing that that outcry continues whenever a paper is suppressed in foreign countries. It is not so easy to remember that there is to exist "English prejudices" against that mode of acting at home—for we cannot re-call any remarkable instance of their expression; we know that the Algerian Acts were run through with easy rapidity, and besides, it is so long ago since we had freedom!

But the same arguments do assuredly "come into play as regards Ireland"—but 'tis only into "play." For a real work-a-day liberty of the press, we must go back very far indeed. And the officious organ disposes quickly of those arguments, when Ireland is in question:—

It may be said, why should not the offending journalist be brought before a jury of his countrymen, and formally charged with the alleged offence? Why should "the Castla" constitute itself at once accuser and judge in its own case? But these objections, springing naturally from actual experience of English journalism in our own day, have the defect of their origin: they are thoroughly Great-British, they were not suitable to Paris they do not apply to the present political position of Ireland.

It appears that the old inscription so often seen in England, "No Irish need apply," must be supplemented, now that we are given to understand that "No Liberty of the Press need apply"—it will not be allowed to pass into Ireland. If the official master of the "Telegraph" continues to put up this notice broadly in plain print in Parliament, they would save some trouble and much time. It could be done by a placard slung over the Speaker's head, bearing the warning words: "No Irish Freedom need

This would carry out the views of the "Telegragh" which was recognised as a Liberal official organ, and ought to be supported by the whole strength of the "Great Liberal Party."

There is no advantage in mock modesty now.

The great Liberal party may speak its mind on matters without any scruple. After having passed all the clauses for the annihilation of the libed all the clauses for the annihilation of the lib-erty of free speech in Ireland, there was no fur-ther reason why they should continue to profess an ardent love for the liberty of the press—ex-cept to keep some bashful Irish Liberals in countenance. They need not care for them now, and the English Liberal organ does treat them with a disdain which they have well deserved. It uumasks them, pulls off the shreds of sham sen-timent and sham indignation that draped them. timent and sham indignation that draped them, and leaves them shivering in their nude ugliness—set out plain before the Irish public as the spurned and hypocritical accomplices in the destruction of that liberty, which they affect to deplore now :-

Some Irish Liberals who are not Fenians have pro-tessed, in their newspapers and at public meetings, against this new act of the Executive, and have attribut-ed at to "Tory reaction." It may be natural for the Iri-h contingent of the "outs" to try to make party capital out of any accident, and there was a time when their well-acted indignation would have been re-echoed here. But that time is past.

Thank heaven, "that time is past." The Irish people are not now to be deluded by specious falsehoods, by treacherous politicians and smooth-spoken foes. We know that the great Liberal party has proved itself more heartless, more harsh, more encroaching than the Conservatives. The Conservative Irish "Mail" protested against the warning. We noted that pro test with pleasure. But it gives us no less ples ure to find that the English Liberal "Telegarph"

exulting over that warning, and claiming it as the offspring of "English Liberalism." Let the country understand, from the lips of the Liberal organ of Mr. Gladstone, that "English Liberalism" now means the annihilation of freedom of speech in Ireland, the destruc ion of Irish public oppinion. The English Liberals are resolved that the Castle shall have despotic powers over the Irish press, and apparently that it shall enjoy "other powers that were wantonly misused by the Castle of the past":—

misused by the Castle of the past :—

It is therefore time for the Fenian newspapers and their allies—the sdvanced Irish Liberals—to remember that in these matters the old device of using one English party to counteract the other, and so hampering all Government and all law, is no longer available. The Liberals of England are as resolute as the Conservatives to suppress in Ireiand rampant sedition and published provications to civil way: indeed, the law under which this warning is given was a Liberal, not a Conservative measure. They recognise that the latitude allowed in England does not work well in Ireland.

The only fear that this Liberal organ of En glish Liberalism has is that the coercion may not be carried out with utter rigor by the Con-

A real objection to the recent warning might have been its tardiness; a more serious defect would be any preter mission of its proper consequence—prompt suppression of the offending print if it should repeat the provocation It adds with shameless candor :-

It adds with shameless candor:—
Horrified English radicals will exclaim that at this rate Irelard is an "oppressed country." We certainly admit that there are portions of the usland where the Administration is armed with something like the ant orthy of the military under a state of slege. But what are the results? The police who execute the repression are an excellint body of well-organised, well-disciplined, well-taught men, answerable to their superiors for the least error of

"Answerable to their superiors"-not to the That is freedom, as English Liberalism under stands it-for Ireland.

Fast and honorably, \$12 50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or An active organization of patriotic Irishmen.

Wilmington last year for export was about 4,600,000 pounds. This year it is supposed that at Sewing Machine, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets must take out a license before the first of June.

The quantity of wool which passed through buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to Buckland Sewing Machine, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

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TAXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AN Act levying a Tax for State purposes, approved March 28, 1874, the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco has delivered to the undersigned, duplicate ment Books for the Fiscal Years 1872-73 and

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes entered on said Books are NOW DUE and payable, and will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1874, and that unless paid prior thereto, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, WILL BE ADDED to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco.

May 11, 1874.

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RUSS HOUSE SALOON MONTGOMERY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES. X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of te n'als published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the s eedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Ello In-dependent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accom plish more in restoring baid he ds, fastening falling hairand renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what wessy of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every

truggist. None genuine without the signature of L.

TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper, ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L Terry.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30, 1874.

THE EXILE'S DEVOTION. If I forswear the Art Divine
Which deifies the dead—

What comfort then can I call mine, What solace seek instead? For from my birth our country
Was life to me, and love,
And for each loyal Irish name,
Some garland still I wove.

I'd rather be the bird that sings Above the martyr's grave, Than fold in fortune's cage my wings And feel my soul a slave; I'd rather turn one simple True to the Gaelic ear, Than sapphic odes I might rehearse With Senates list'ning near. O | Native Land, dost ever mark

When the world's din is drown'd. Betwixt the daylight and the dark A wandering solemn sound. That en the western wind is borne Across thy dewy breast? It is the voice of these who mours For thee, far in the West !

For them and theirs, I oft essay Your ancient art of song. And often sadly turn away Deeming my rashness, wrong For well I ween, a loving will Ah, me, could love sumes for skill,
What triumphs Lhad indown 1

My native land, my native land.
Live in my memory still! Break on my brain, ye surges grand ! Stand up, mist-covered hill

> A Curious English Hermit. From the London Telegraph.

"Tom Tiddler's Ground "is laid desolate pieces will be handed to tramps and beggars through the barred windows of Tom Tiddler's den; for Thomas, otherwise James Lucas, the "Hermit" of Stevenage, died on Sunday se'nnight. At Redcoat Green, a pretty spot about half a mile from Stevenage, the miserable man had, for a period of twenty-five years, lived, or ra-ther burrowed, in a room on the ground floor of a house which was his own property, but which he had showed to fall into a state of dilapidation almost as deplorable to fall into a state of dilapidation almost as deplorable as that of the black old tenements in Stamford street, formerly belonging to the squalid benefactress of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. The family mansion of the Reduse of Redeast Green had become a replica of Hood's "Haunted House," plus a pigstye. The furniture in the rooms was rotten; the walls and cellings were decayed; the windows were broken; the garden was overrun with weeds. The family charlot mouldered in the coachhouse; and there was nothing subsion of the Reduse of Redecat Green had become a replica of Hood's "Haunted House," plus a pigstye. The furniture in the rooms was rotten; the walls and ceiling were decayed; the windows were broken; the ganden was overrun with weeds. The family charlot meulogered in the coachhouse; and there was nothing substantial about the establishment save the iron bars, botts and stanchions which the judicious hermit had affixed to the apertures of his wretched dwelling, to avert the imminent contingency of a visit from burglars. All other kinds of visitors Mr. Lucas was glad to see, although he took care that a strong grating should intervene between himself and his friends. Through this grille, then, he was went to commune with them, as he reclined on a heap of soot and ashes in front of his fireplace; inis ceremonial, and, indeed, his she costume, being a blanket fastened at the throat with a skewer. Mr. Lucas was a man of some means; he had a banking account in the neighboring town, and was accustomed to keep his checkbook in an old fish-kettle, the principal article of furniture in the black hole which served him for kitchen, furniture in the black-hole which served him for kitchen, parler, and all. He was by no means a misanthropic parler, and all. He was welcome to his cell winanchorite. All the world was welcome to his cell window, while necessitous Bohemians were regaled with
largesses amounting on an average to two pence and a
glass of gin per vagabond. Tramps of the Roman Cathelic persuasion, who could repeat their Paternoster,
thelic persuasion of the Roman Cathelic persuasion, who could repeat their Paternoster,
the persuasion of the Roman Cathelic persuasio

THE IRISH NATIONALIST. The Warning to "The Flag of Ireland." From the Dublin Freeman.

A public meeting was held on the 27th ult. in the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, to protest against the recent attempt to gag the Irish Press. There was a large attendance, the body of the hall and galleries being well filled. On the platform we observed Messrs. P. J. Smyth, M.P.; O'Connor Power, Kettle, Kavanagh, Cuddy, Molanphy, O'Shea, Egan, &c. At half-past eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Smyth, M.P.

The Chairman said they met there that night

The Chairman said they met there that night under the terrible regime of coercion, within hearing and within sight of the Castle. They met to protest, as citizens and as Irishmen, against the arbitrary exercise of the arbitrary powers conferred by an arbitrary and tyrannical law. Their protest would be embodied in a few simple resolutions. Many words were not required—the fewer words perhaps the better; but the words which would be addressed to them; from the character of the gentlemen who would speak to them, would be moderate and dignified. speak to them, would be moderate and dignified, but firm words, As Earl Spencer had left these shores, and ceased to be a member of the Government, he (the Chairman) was free to say, and he said it in sincerity because it was true. and he said it in sincerity because it was true, that his exercise of the tremendous powers conferred on him by the law was characterised by judgment, good sense, and good feeling. But one press notice, he believed, was issued during his Lord Lieutenancy, and that was during his absence, and that of the Chief Secretary, by persons styled Lords Justices. The present no-tice was issued also from these personages, and,

putting aside the arbitrary character of the act, he asked if good taste did not dictate that the notice should not have appeared in the "Dublin Gazette" on the day on which the Duke of Abercorn made his entry into the city of Dublin (hear, hear, and applause)? Mr. Lewis, member of Parliament, gave notice immediately to have these articles read in the House of Comhave these articles read in the House of Commons, and notice also regarding them. He was informed that the motion would come on to-morrow evening, but it would have been better in his opinion, if Mr. Lewis's motion had been made upon the evening on which he first gave notice of it. If that had been done the paragraphs on which this warning had been founded would have been for the past week or ten law betweet he even of the people of Ireland. dwould have been for the past week of ten days before the eyes of the people of Ireland. He would read to them now the paragraphs. The Chairman then read the first paragraph which, he said, occurred in a criticism on Mr. Froude's recent book:—"Froud says—"the control of departs which a gold any in the control of the paragraphs. tempt of danger, which as soldiers in the army of their sovereign —i.e., the foreign lady who holds the country against their wishes)—'they never fail to show.' From this we see that in Frouds opinion, the Irish are equally brave when they fight for 'their Sovereign' or against her, even this anti-Irish English historian admits that." Now that paragraph was history—
history as given to them by a anti-trish English
historian. In it there was but the single word
—one single adjective—to which the slightest oblection could be taken. He did not say that it

cheers). The old spirit, he hoped and believed, had not altogether fied the land (cheers), and that there still breathed men who would be prepared to not as brave a part (cheers).

Mr. Kavanagh (secretary) read a number of

heard-of tortures in leathsome English dungeons (applause). Mr. Power contended that there was nothing whatever in the state of the country to justify the coercive acts under which she suffered. The press was the guardian of the people's honor and of the nation's rights, and he hoped the day would never come when it would be wanting in defenders like those gentlemen gathered round him that night (applause).

Mr. O'Shea seconded the motion, which was carried.

carried.

Mr. Kavanagh proposed "That we further believe that the recent action taken by the Government in connection with the "Flag of Ireland," by which under the name of the "warning," that journal has been made liable to immediate suppression and confiscation, is an encroschment on the rights of private property, is

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the charman for presiding, the meeting separated.

Ireland Her Beauty and Her Woe.

[From the Dublin Correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal.]

No part of Europe is equal to Ireland in beauty and in the sweetness of the air. The wind, even at this season, is not unpleasant, and yet it is not what we call warm: Spring begin yet it is not what we call warm. Spring begins to appear in meadow and hedge, and already the whole land begins to assume that fairy-like beauty and leveliness that is seen in no country so enchantingly as in this. As I stood on the high hills overlooking the coast near the Giants' Causeway, at evening, there was spread out before me a scene of undying beauty and more than poet's dream or lover's fancy. The green grass carpeted the hills with softest verdure. The thrush had begun to tune from the old elm his evening song, and was making merry the meadow hills with his joyful carols. The yellow butter-cups' and blue bells sprinkled the lawn, and from the beach, four hundred and twenty feet below, came up the murmur of the dashing feet below, came up the murmur of the dashin

butter cups and blue bells sprinkled the lawn, and from the beach, four hundred and twenty feet below, came up the murmur of the dashing waves. The rooks were whirling through the air, busily repairing their old nests in the tree tops where they had lived, for many years, and from whence they can trace a long line of ancestors. As the bright evening sun faded away from this scene and I felt the fresh spring breeze come up from old ocean, it remained no tenger a mystery to me why the sons of this beautiful land looked back with so much love and prade of their native home, from every part of the earth, from every dime. The man who is capable of forgetting a land so beautiful, or not loving a home so enchanting, would be unfit to be adopted as a citizen of any other land, for he would be devoid of those noble feelings that inspire the heart of the patriot or move the soul of the brave and gallant. This is not the most beautiful season for Ireland. In May and June this country far surpasses any other portion of Europe in national beauty. The system of farming of this people gives it a great sevantage. The whole land presents a park-like appearance, and the farming is done with a nearness and care and beauty that surpasses all belief. Even in districts where nature offers so many obstacles, and where labor is so poorly rewarded, the farming exhibits great care, and one is astonished to see such perfection and elegance on every hand, in spite of the terrible ordeal that these noble people have gone through. The traveler in more favored (and in Europe, so far as self government is concerned, will not see so much beauty and advancement in the farming community, which is the wealth, power and greatness of a nation. This is perhaps the only land in all Europe in which they farm on the American style, and if we copied our system from anybody it was from these people.

In all other countries of Europe, except switzerland, as a general thing, the farming dommunity live in villages; but in Treland the farmers live on the lan

the very picture of a republic, and I cannot nelp believing that such a system of farming fosters independence, and makes a people feel more free, and keep alive the fires of liberty longer in the breasts of a people than any other, and Switzerland the same system prevails tolerably the very picture of a republic, and I cannot bely space-ordered. All the words was established to an old with three still breathed men who would be precised to the proposed of the proposed of

HOASW MISCELLANEOUS.



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Sir: I take pleasure in writing this note to you, to let
you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time, or any other, time, I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this, if you wish, Yours respectfully, brand and MR. G. BANDEN 19

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Paris Re-Fortified.

Although the investment and consequent bombardment were the direct fruit of Sedan, the French are right in taking into account the possibility of another series of disasters which should deprive them of field armies, and in so far improving the defences of Paris as to warrant reasonable belief that the calamities of 1870 and 1871 shall not be repeated. Nevertheless, few will have been prepared for the gigantic system which has been devised by the Commission of Defence; few will have expected to see the French relying so absolutely on artificial obstacles, as a means of defending not only Paris, but France. The project so far sanctioned by the Assembly is based on the idea that by an adequat system of external works an "impassable zoene" can be created on the Seine and Martin and the comparison of the produce of the decrease of the produce of our crops in 1872, as compared with 1852, is a follows:

| Per qr. | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 | 1,360,935 cles, as a means of detending nor only Rands but France. The project so har sanctional by an adequat system of externation the idea has the passible zone of the control of the control of the power of the power by the Bonsparie dynawis an about as fatal as those which were brought on the power by the Bonsparie dynawis and have been been prevent an enemy from peakerstain guilty side. In order to accomplished the properties of the bostons of the state of creating seems and nices of the basilions of the state of creating seems and the properties of the bostons of the state of creating seems and the properties of the bostons of the state of creating seems and provide the passions of the state of creating seems and the properties of the bostons of the state of creating seems and the properties of the bostons of the state of creating seems and in luge salients into the surrounding country. One has its base line between Stains, east of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of St. Denis, and Cormellies, on the right seems of the st. Denis of the properties of trenching, as one Deputy said, the old isle of France, will effectually prevent the recurrence of a surrender like that which occurred in 1871. The real question is—are not the marshals and generals, unduly impressed by the late war, misleading the assembly and France? Have they adopted the true principles upon which Paris should be defended? Could not the millions required for these extensive camps be employed to better purposes elsewhere? Marshall Cannobert and General Chabaud la Toursay "No;" General Changanier and General Billot, the old and the new school alike in war and politics, say "Yes.". M. Thiers finds himself also on that side, and the only really able man politics, say "Yes.". M. Thiers finds himself also on that side, and the only really able man on the other is Chabaud la Tour. The object of fortifying the excellent position occupied by Paris is to place in the way of an invader an obstacle which will arrest his advance, compel him stacked which will arrest his advance, compel him or the next term of the most like wonderful material progress of all the other Paris is to place in the way of an invader an obstacle which will arrest his advance, compel him at his peril to attempt an investment by sweeping round the flanks, and afford reasonable securities that the lines of communication between the country and capital will not be interrupted. Now, a line of works from the heights over St Denis to some point on the Seine above the embouchare of the Marne ought to make an investment impossible; while, if the roads to Orleans and Bourges, Le Mans and Cherbourg, were temporarily occupied, the fortification of Chatillon and Garches above St. Gloud would cover Paris from any artillery fire. Providing there were an army in Paris, no occupation west of the Seine could be other than temporary. The truth is that Paris can be best defended from investment, which alone could form a surrender, by operations in the field. The vital point of an invading army coming from the Rhine and Moselle is not its front, but its communications. These must stretch from the Meuse to the Seine, and sound policy insists that the true field of defensive preparation is in providing a strong base for an onesisve attack providing a strong base for an offensive attack directed from the south. The French might spend their millions more profitably in the neighborhood of Besancon, Epinal, Langres and Dijon, where, based on Lyons, they could form really formidable supports for a field army, which would be supports for a field army, that the true field of defensive preparation is in providing a strong base for an offensive attack directed from the south. The French might and Dijon, where, based on Lyons, they could form really formidable supports for a field army, which would have its own communications straight to the rear, while the invaders would have theirs to a flank. At the same time the northern forts should not be neglected, as an advance from Lille would also strike at the vulnerable points. No doubt the Commission of Defence wishes to make the most of the eastern frontier, as well as to protect Paris, and secure every possible advantage for the effective operation of field armies. But the vast scheme of the Commission looks like an attempt to do more than is neces ary, and implies a serious distrust alike of French generalship and French military prowess en rase campagne. The sums devoted to the entrenched camps about the capital would be better spent on the army, or even the sum of the committee will be the refusal of amnesty and the "warning" to the "Flag of Ireland." Large public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meetings must be convenied to give us an public meeting movement of the release of the political prisoners, it is proposed to form in Glasgow an association or committee for the pulpose of taking action in reference to this or any other Irish question which may arise but which may action in reference to this or any other Irish question which may arise but which may action in reference to this or any other Irish question which may arise but which may action in reference to this or any other Irish question or taking the moveme

PEANCISOD. THE Sacramento river is 21 feet 9 inches above low water mark, and still rising.

devoted to the entrenched camps about the capital would be better spent on the army, or even not spent at all; while the key to the whole position does not he in Taris, but in Burgundy. It was bad strategy which deprived Paris of an army in 1870; and no subtle schemes of fortification, however extensive or coefly, can safeguard a nation against the perils which grow out of inadequate military institutions, and a poverty of telent, among those who are entrasted with of telent, among those who are entrasted with command. Spectator. MICHAEL CLARKE,

The warning to the 'Flag of Ireland.' Large public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opportunity of declaring our opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opinions on these public meetings must be convened to give us an opinions on th

MICHAEL CLARKE,

As an illustration of the power of red tape in England, it may be mentioned that the scholars THE receipts of salmon at Sacramento average 600 to 700 per dy—about four tons.

The Victoria Colonist says Cassiar mining stocks have been put on the London market.

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want of sympathy with, or respect for the lact.

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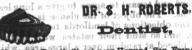
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More of the Church and Land Acts.

[From the Dublin "Freeman," May 2nd.]

It will be a long time before Ireland sees a farthing of that Church surplus about the disposal of which honorable members were at one time so anxious. On Monday Mr. Disraeli made a statement in the House of Commons, from a statement in the House of Commons, from which we gather that seventeen years will elapse the before the Church surplus is realised, and that it will then only amount to about five millions. We do not complain that the Clergy of the disciplination of the complain that in some cases generosity was pushed to the limits of profusion. On the motion of Mr. Synan, a return was ordered with reference to a malter of very vital importance of was pushed to the limits of profusion. On the motion of Mr. Synan, a return was ordered with reference to a matter of very vital importance connected with the Church Act. One of the best and wisest provisions in the Act devised means by which the tenants of the Church property could become the owners of their holdings. The scheme adopted was, in effect, that the farms were to be valued, that they were to be offered to the tenants at the valuation, and that the Treasury was to help the tenants to purchase by advancing money. We understand that incurity will show clearly that this part of the Act has, for some extraordinary reason, proved a dead letter. We believe that there are some 12,000 farms in Ireland which were held under the Church. Of these we have reason to believe that only 3,000 have been valued at all, and that in only 1,000 of the 3,000 have the tenants accepted the farms at the valuation placed on them. The amentions of the state of the act with a state o that in only 1,000 of the 3,000 have the tenants accepted the farms at the valuation placed on them. Two questions arise on this state of facts. In the first place, what is the mysterious reason of the fact that only one-fourth of the farms have been valued? In the second place, how seemes it that in only one-third of the cases in which the farms were valued have the tenants agreed to purchase the farms at the sums fixed? We all know how passionately anxious the Irish which the farms were valued have the tenants agreed to purchase the farms at the sums fixed? We all know how passionately anxious the Irish farmer is to own the land which he tills, and, as we have already said, the road to purchase was smoothed away by the money provisions of the Act. No man who knows Ireland can but feel convinced that the valuation must have been far and away too high, and that at a fair valuation nine-tenths of the farms would have been purchased by the tenants. We have here a matter well worthy of thorough investigation. We have a useful clause in a great Act of Parliament paralysed by some strange and occult influences. We refrain at present from indicating what these influences may be, but we trust the Irish members will not lose sight of the matter.

The Bill introduced by Sir John Gray for the amendment of the Bright Clauses of the Land Act is endorsed by Mr. P. Martin, Kilkenny, Mr. Meldon, Kildare, and Mr. O'Sullivan, Louth. The Bill is an unpretending one in its dimensions, but its operations would be very important to the tenantry.

The 2nd Clause proposes to restore the amount which the Commissioners may advance for the purchase of tenants' holdings to three-fourths. They can now advance only two-thirds.

The 3rd Clause enables the commission of the landlord and tenant to agree to give a long lease on a fine. The object of the clause is plainly to meet the objections of landlords to sell patches in fee, and so stud their estates with little estates, placed at random over a large area, which has hitherto practically impeded all sales by landlords and tenants. The portion of the bill which seems most likely to be operative of good on a large scale is that which enables the Landon a large scale is that which enables the Landed Estates Court to give leases to all tenants of lands about to be sold in the court, and thus give the tenant an assurance that the sale of a large estate does not mean the eviction of the bulk of the tenant holders thereof. Four or five clauses are directed to this purpose, and by them the court can give a long lease on a fine, and, in extending the fine, give the credit as against the amount for the claims the tenant could establish if "disturbed" under the original act.

of a tenant is about being sold, and in which they are satisfied that no injury can result to the interests of the creditors, or to the person beneficially interested in the sum that may remain after the payment of all incumbrances, grant a se of his holding to the tenant for a term of

lease of his holding to the tenant for a term of sixty years, at a reserved rent, not being less than the rent existing at the time.

6. If the tenant of an agricultural holding, part of an estate about to be offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court, make application to the judges of the court in the prescribed form, stating his willingness to pay, by way of fine or premium for agrant in fee-farm, a lease for lives renewable, or a lease for a period fixed, not being less than sixty years, at such reserved rent as may be agreed upon between the court and the tenant, and if the court and the tenant agree upon the tenure to be granted, the rent to be reupon the tenure to be granted, the rent to be reserved, and the fine to be paid in consideration of said agreement and grant, the Commissioners of Public Works may advance the same proportion of the purchase money in such cases on the same terms and conditions as in the other cases

same terms and conditions as in the other cases herein and in the recited acts mentioned.

7. The court, after estimating the amount of the fine to be paid by the tenant for the grant of the tenure, and at the reserved rent agreed upon, shall take the prescribed means to ascertain the amount of compensation, if any, which the tenant would be entitled to obtain under the original ant would be entitled to obtain under the original act, if disturbed in his holding, and shall give to the tenant a certificate stating that he is entitled to the amount ascertained as a credit against the amount of the said fine or premium, and shall give the tenant for the amount specified thereon, en his depositing said certificate as part payment of the said fine or premium for the said grant.

8. The Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, on the receipt of a certificate from the court that the certificate of credit has been deposited shall consider the amount specified in

posited, shall consider the amount specified in such certificate of credit, when so deposited in the court, as part payment of the fine or pre-mium to be paid by the tenant for such grant, as equivalent to payment in cash on account of the fine premium, and may advance to the ten-ant for the completion of the payment of such tine or premium, a sum not exceeding three-fourths of the whole amount of the fine or premium, on the tenant paying such sum, if any, as may be required to make up with the certificate the other fourth, on the same conditions

"The Irish Eight" in America-

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "New York Evening Post:--

Dublin, Ireland, 13th April, 1874. Sir.—In the newspapers I see references to an approaching rifle contest at New York between the United States and a body styling themselves "The Irish Eight."

As an Irishman, of course, I desire the success of these latter gentlemen; but I wish to protest against their being in any way representative of tralead.

tative of Ireland.

tative of Ireland.

We are hereby deprived of the right of carrying arms. If a bullet mould or a powder flask were found in my house I would be liable to two years' imprisonment. The only manner in which au Irishman can obtain permission to carry arms is by going cap-in-hand to the police humbly to crave a license for same—a license for same—a license for same—a license for same—but have a license for same—a license for same for same—a license for same for same for

For myself, I am amazed how any Irishman of spirit can apply for permission to carry arms under such circumstances. It shows an entire want of sympathy with, or respect for the feelings of the mass of the people.

Arms being forbidden, rifle practice is impossible. These Irish gentlemen are not, therefore proposed the Irish people in any

possible. These frish gentlemen are not, therefore, representative of the Irish people in any sense. They are representative alone of the small clique who, having passed the police, have the government brand of respectability upon them.—Yours very truly,

Alfred Webb.

The Grafton Hall "Warning."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISHMAN.

SIB—I have been instructed by the committee of the Grafton Hall to inform your numerous readers that there is no foundation whatever for the paragraph that appeared in your last issue and also in various newspapers in Ireland and in England, to the effect that the Home Rulers of the Grafton Hall had received a notice from the "Home Secretary" stating that "unless those engaged in the meetings in that hall consented to abstain from propagating sedition against the constituted authorities, the Government would be compelled to close the hall promptly."
No such notice has been received, and the

ommittee are inclined to believe that the rumor was spread by some evil-disposed person for the purpose of damaging the Home Rule cause. The statement that a notice had been received was never made in the Grafton Hall, as has been reported, and I think it is due to us that the name should be published of whoever was so base and contemptible as to send you the paragraph for publication.—I remain, J. P. THORNTON,

Secretary, Grafton Hall.

From the Commercial Herald

MARKET REPORT. [For the week ending Thursday, May 28st.]

WHEAT-The export demand is still continued, while the milling requirement is considerable; and yet with all this activity prices have been suffered to drop surprisingly low for the season. Immediately following our last issue, 2,000 sks choice milling sold at \$1 85, and 2,500 sks coast at \$1 65 for export; 2,000 sks milling at \$1 80. Later, 16,000 sks choice at Vallejo for export, \$1 75; 2,400 sks choice milling \$1 82½; 4,000 sks do (weevily), \$1 75; 2,500 sks do for mill ing, in lots, at \$1.80@1.82½@1.85; 1,500 sks Coast, in lots, at \$1.72½@1.75@1.77½. Later, 5,000 sks choice milling, in three lots, at \$1.80@1.85; 2,500 sks choice milling, in lots, at \$1.80@1.85; 1,500 sks Coast \$1.72½@1.75; the market closing firm within the range of \$1.65@1.85 \$ ctl.

establish if "disturbed" under the original way.

These clauses contain an important principle, and, as they are not long, we print them in California, 12s 6d@12s 9d; club, 12s 9d@13d, which is a slight 5. The judges of the Landed estates Court may in all cases in which land in the occupation

advance for the week.

BARLEY—Eastern advices seem to be rather more en slight Australian demand during the week, to go forward per the Mikado, leaving this day for the Colonies, say in all about 200 tons taken for this steamer. It is also rumored that 250 tons have been secured for Chicago during

the week, but this latter needs confirmation. Sales during the week include 1,000 sks bright Coast, \$1 60; 5,000 sks

CORN-Supplies are light and the stock well concer

trated. Sales for the week in lots include 2,500 sks Southern Yellow at \$1 80@1 85@1 90 \$ ct.].

BEANS—There continues a good inquiry. We quote jobbing rates: Bayos, 2%@2%c: Butter, 5½@5%c: Pea, 5½@

jodding rates: Dayles, 24@5%c; Pink and Red, 24@2%c. POTATOES—The stock of Humboldt is light, and in good demand at \$1 30@1 37% for round lots on the wharf; jobbing sales, \$1 50 % 100 hs. New crop Mission are in light supply, selling from wagons at \$1 75@2 \$\mathref{9}\$ 100 lbs. ONIONS-Of the new crop are now arriving freely, and selling at \$1 25@1 50 % 100 hs. Choice old, 4@7c % h, according to quality and condition

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Many of the dairymen are engaged in packing the bulk of their stock, and the present rein packing the bulk of their stock, and the present-ceipts are therefore only equal to the daily consumption. Fresh Roll may now be quoted firm at 27@30c for good to choice: a few fancy dairies held higher. Firkin Butter, newly packed, is selling at 27@30c. California Cheese is more plentiful and prices have declined to 12½@35c. No Eastern here. Eggs—Receipts of fresh California have been quite light for the week past, while the demand has the been lessened; consequently all imported Eggs have not been lessened; consequently all imported Eggs have met with quick sales and at advanced prices. Fresh Califorms bring 27@29c; Oregon, 22%c. Of the latter, 11,000 doz sold on arrival per last steamer. Eastern-Light receipt

selling in cases at 25c.
POULTRY—Is in fair demand. Prices for all kinds have advanced slightly, and the market may be quoted firm at the following rates: Hens and Roosters, \$7 00 @ 8 50 Broilers, \$4 00:96 50; tame Ducks, \$6 00:06 50 % doz; tam Geese, \$2 00@2 50 \$ pair; Turkeys, live, 18@20c for Gobblers, and 20@22c \$ \$ for Hens; Hare, \$2 50@3 \$ doz.

WOOL—The receipts thus far have been very considerably in excess of same period last year. The demand is, however, fully equal thereto, local and Eastern buyers taking all desirable clips as fast as they are procurable at current rates. Up to this writing, the receipts since March 1st will approximate 43,000 bales, against 33,000 same time since the other fourth, on the same conditions and terms as to security as they may now advance money for the purchase of his holding by a tenant under the recited acts.

9. The amount of the fine or premium agreed on and paid for such grant of tenure by the tenant, after deducting from it the amount of the sum to which the tenant has been so entitled by the court to be entitled to credit as against same, shall be lodged as the court may direct to the credit of the estate, and shall be dealt with in all respects as a part of the price brought by the sale of the estate through the court.

10. The holding for which such grant of tenure and to the covenants stated in the instrument granting same.

11. The holding for which such grant of tenure, and to the covenants stated in the instrument granting same.

cans is worth \$3 25; Comb in 2-B cans, \$4 \$ doz.

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